Bombay Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.

VOLUME XLII. No. 2152.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1831. [PRICE Rs 10 PER QUARTER.

NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," beg to notify to the Mercantile Community, Solicitors, and other Advertisers, that they have reduced their rates of charge for all ADVERTISEMENTS, that may appear in the above Journal, which is published twice a week, on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday respectively, to the following scale :—

Per each line.....	Annas	3
repetition,....	"	1½
—"—Column.... ..	Rupees	15
repetition..	"	12
—"—Full Page...	"	60
repetition...	"	45

N. B. Advertisements will be received for insertion in the Gazette and Supplement, up to the hour of 4 o'Clock, on the days previous to publication.

Bombay, August 31st, 1831.

GLOBE INSURANCE OFFICE, 1830.—1834.

MESSRS. DIROM, CARTER and Co. having been appointed Agents to the above office, beg to inform the Mercantile Community that they are willing to grant Polices of Insurance, on all descriptions of Sea Risques.

Bombay, August 31st, 1831.

A CARD.

THE Undersigned, begs respectfully to announce to the European and Native Mercantile Community, that he is authorised to enter into engagements for the purchase and supply of MALWA OPIUM of the Current Season ; deliverable free of all charge, at a fixed rate, in Bombay, in all January next. Further particulars will be made known on application to the undersigned.

JOHN VAUPELL.

Bombay, 31st August, 1831.

ખબર*

[illegible]-મલ્લી • કરનાર • વાણી • આજેજીથી શરૂ • ઈકિરાણીયાંન • તથા • ગાંમઠી • વેપારી ઓને • જાંણ • કરેજે • એ • મુજબ • ચાલતી • મોસમનુ • માલ્દ્ય આપીણ • ખરીદ • કરવાનો • તથા • શપલાઇ • કરવાનો • કબ્જા લો • કોઈ કરશે નો • તેનો • મુખતીઆરી • થઇગેઆછે — બેકંદ • લાવ • મુકરર • કરશે • તે • ઉપર • કંઇજણીનો • ખરચ • ફીયા • વગર • મુંબ્રબઈમાં • આવતી • જાંની [illegible]રીનાં • આગા • મહીનામાં • પેયાડી • આપશે [illegible] • વાર • ફેડલ શહી • કર

[illegible]erson and [illegible]r. For par- [illegible]ONNATHJEE

August 31st, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of all and singular, the Goods, and chattels, rights, and credits, of RUTTONBOYE, Parsee late of Bombay Inhabitant deceased the widow of LIMJEE BHICCAJEE, Parsee, late of Bombay, Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to BHICCAJEE DADABHOY, the Grand Son, of the said deceased, all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 23d day of August, 1831.

D. B. SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

જાહેર • ખબર*

મરનાર • પારશણ • રાંનબાઇ • ને • શ્રી • મુમ્બઈવાલા • મરનાર • પારશી • લીમજી • નીખાજીની • વીમ્બવાની • રાધણી • માલ • મીલકત • તથા • જેવાજખી હોઈને • તથા • માંગતાનું • વસીયત નામાં • શ્રુધાંનું • અખતીયારનાંમું • લેવાશાહ • શ્રી • મુમ્બઈની • જુડીકેટરની • નાંમદાર • શ્રુ પરીમ • કોરટમેા • મરનારનાં • છોકરા નાં • છોકરા • નીખાજી • દાદાભાઈ • મરજ • કીધીછેજે મહને • મલે* — ખિાશને • શરવે • લેાકો • જે • હેનાં • વાખશતા હોઈ • તેહેાને • જાહેર • થાઈ*

તારીખ • ૨૩ મી • આગાશટ • ૧૮૩૧

ડી • બી • ઈ શમીથ*

અરજકરનારનેા • વકીલ*

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods and chattels, rights, and credits, of BHUTTO DEWCHUND, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to CHAMPSEY SOMJEE, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 23d day of August, 1831.

COLLINS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર*

શ્રી • મુમ્બઈ • વાલા • મરનાર • હીનકુ લચે • દેવચંદની • માલ • મીલકત • તથા • જે • વાજખી • હોઈને • તથા • માંગતાનું • અખતીયાર • નાંમું • લેવાશાહ • શ્રી • મુમ્બઈની • જુડીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ • કોરટમેા • ચાંપશી • શેામજી • મરજ • કીધીછેજે • મહને • મલે* — ખિાશને • શરવ • લેાકો જે • હેનાં • વાખશતા • હોઈ • તેહેાને • જાહેર • થાઈ*

તારીખ • ૨૩ મી • આગાશટ • ૧૮૩૧

કાલીનશા*

મરજ • કરનારનેા • વકીલ*

MR. W. S. GREY,—having been [illegible]ointed the Agent of MESSRS. [illegible]KBURN and Co. of [illegible]sidency, begs to Notify to [illegible]ts of that House, that the [illegible]RS. JOHN GILDER and [illegible] Consignees, will, in conse- [illegible]ease of the late MR. GIL- [illegible]h discontinued.

[illegible] Agency in future, [illegible] will be taken by [illegible]re the most speedy [illegible]n of all Commissions [illegible]s. JAMES COCK- [illegible]d for the prompt trans- [illegible]y of consignments here. [illegible]LDER, the manager of [illegible] JOHN GILDER and [illegible]tle all accounts in which they [illegible]erned.

RAMPART ROW,
[illegible]mbay, August 31st, 1831.

TO BE LET,

FROM 1st October next, the House at present occupied by W. MONEY ESQ. situated at the Breach on the road to Malabar Point.

Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Bombay, August 31st, 1831.

NOTICE.

S. SOLOMON of the Island of St. Helena begs to acquaint his Friends and the Indian Public in general, that they may be accommodated at his house in a very superior style, both in Board and Lodging ; and that to make their stay at the Island as agreeable as possible, he has lately taken a Cottage in a salubrious part of the country at a convenient distance from Town, where those Passengers, who prefer it, may remain during their stay at St. Helena.

S. SOLOMON's House is the only one on the Island that possesses the advantage of having Hot and Cold Baths, a convenience so much valued by Indians, returning to Europe ;—handsome Phaetons and Gigs, and superior Saddle Horses, can be had at a moment's warning.

S. S., has constantly on hand, a very extensive and elegant assortment of Europe, India, and China, Fancy Articles, which are sold at moderate prices. Captains of Ships may also obtain all kinds of supplies at the shortest notice and upon reasonable terms, and to enable S. S. to afford them every possible dispatch, he keeps always a considerable number of sheep and other live Stock in Town, so as to have them ready for immediate Shipment.

Spare Stores purchased, or taken in exchange.

BOMBAY LOTTERY.

ALL PRIZES.

ON RUPEES One Lakh, and One Thousand ; divided into 4,040 Tic- [illegible]

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of.....	Rs	3,000	
2	.. of 500 each	"	1,000	
2	.. " 100.....	"	200	
2	.. " 50.....	"	100	
2000	.. " 20.....	"	40,000	
2,007				44,300

2ND CLASS.

1	Prize of.....	Rs	3,000	
2	... of 500 each	"	1,000	
4	.. " 250.....	"	1,000	
1500	.. " 20.....	"	30,000	
1,507				35,000

3RD CLASS.

1	Prize of.....	Rs	6,000	
2	.. of 1000 each	"	2,000	
2	.. " 500.....	"	1,000	
4	.. " 250.....	"	1,000	
17	.. " 100.....	"	1,700	
500	.. " 20.....	"	10,000	
526				21,700

4,040 all Prizes. [illegible] 21,700

Rupees,....1,[illegible]

A deduction of 10 per cent., will be made from all Prizes.

For the convenience of purchasers, Tickets will be sold at RUPEES SEVEN each, when the remaining balance of Rs 18, to complete the actual price of a Ticket, will be deducted, on the day of payment, of the Prizes drawn.

Tickets are exposed for sale by JANARDUN PANDOORUNG JOSEY, at Messrs. Robert Taylor and Co's office, Nesbit Lane, No. 28, at WASSOODEW PURSHOTUMJEE'S house, late Head Clerk in the Bombay Collector's Office, at JANARDUN PANDOORUNGJOSEY'S house, Calbadavie Street, without the Fort, and at the office of the BOMBAY SUMMACHAR, in the Fort, Bazar Street.

For the satisfaction of purchasers, the Managers beg to state, that all amounts arising from the sale of tickets, in the above Lottery, will be deposited at the firm of CALLIANJEE MADDONJEE'S, in the Bazar Street, Fort.

Bombay, 31st August, 1831.

NOTICE.

ON the 26th SEPTEMBER next, to be sold, by public Auction, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of WILLIAM MONEY ESQ., consisting of Drawing Room Couches, Tables, Chairs, Lamps, Wall Shades, Sideboard, Dining Table, Screens, Bedroom furniture, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert set, Glasses, &c. A handsome Bengal built Carriage with double English Springs and Harness neatly new.

To be sold at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Nicol, on the road to Malabar Point.

Bombay, August 31st, 1831.

TO BE LET,

THAT delightfully situated residence the BEE HIVE, lately tenanted by W. H. Hart, Esquire, and in excellent repair, immediate possession may be taken.

For particulars apply to JUGONNATJEE SUNKERSETT, or to J. L. JOHNSON Esquire, in the Fort.

Pallow, August 31st, 1831.

THE NEW BOMBAY

LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE,

IN APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE
TO
LIMJEE BHICCAJEE'S SHOP.

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general, are respectfully informed, that [illegible] continues to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders are received, at the Office in Apollo Street, or by Mr. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office, No. 10, Military Square, Fort.

For Passage to Liverpool.

The new Ship "MAJESTIC" Captain LAWSON, having good accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched for Liverpool direct, on or before the 1st October.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co's.

Bombay, 31st August, 1831.

Passage to Liverpool.

The fast sailing Ship GIPSEY. R HIGHAT Commander, will sail on the 20th September,—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1831.

For Passage to London.

To sail on the 11th of September from the Middle Ground the SARAH, Captain H. CO. COMBINE, late of the H. C. Service. Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a skilful Surgeon. For Passage, apply to Mr. GREY, Rampart Row.

Fort, August 31st, 1831.

Passage to London, calling at the Cape of Good Hope.

The ELIZABETH and JANE of 450 Tons, HENRY. RICHMOND, R. N. Commander, will sail on the 10th September, and has superior accommodations for Passengers. Apply to Captain RICHMOND, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Fort, August 31st, 1831.

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

Gazette Office, August 31st, 1831.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED,

THAT the Interests of the late Mr. ROBERT FINLAY, AND MR. JOHN RITCHIE in our firm, have ceased.

MR. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, has been admitted a Partner from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be conducted under the firm of RITCHIE, STEUART and Co.

RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.,

Bombay, August 19th, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The new River built Ship LORD AMHERST, Burthen 600 tons, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, was to leave England in the middle of May, and may be expected early next month; will have quick dispatch, carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers. Plans of her accommodations may be seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Fort, August 31st, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to Ceylon, Madras, or Calcutta.

The CAVENDISH BENTINCK, R. A. HUMPHREYS, commander, to sail about the middle of September—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co.

Fort, August 31st, 1831.

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

	Rs.	qr
ARTICLES of War.... ..	5	"
Ship's Articles..	2	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.....	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett,.. ..	"	2
Interest Bonds, do..	"	2
Bills of Lading, do..	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.... ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.... ..	3	"
Memoir of his late Majesty George IV., with Portrait..	3	"
Ditto without ditto....	1	"

Gazette Office, August 31st, 1831

CALCUTTA.

The following are the high prizes, drawn in the Calcutta Lottery, on the Eighth day's drawing. August 10;—

No. 2709 Prize of 40,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4187 Prize of 16,000 Sicca Rupees
No. 2516 Prize of 8,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1358 Prize of 1,600 Sicca Rupees
No. 1834 Prize of 800 Sicca Rupees.

Nos 986 1735 760 1307 2488 3353 4032 780 2174 4885 3751 687 1404 2985 and 3415 Prizes of 160 Sicca Rupees each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In pursuance of an unreasonable blame attached by one Mr. Grinder, at Firozapore, to the honest and experienced Medical Fund Secretary's Purvoe, contained in your correspondence of this day's date, I with due respect beg your favor not to fail to oblige me by requesting that Honoured Gentleman who is Grinder, not on any account to blame the poor Purvoe, for the acts of others, as he perfectly and well knows that this Fund, it's Secretary, and his Office, in this establishment very lately and doubtingly determined and they have nothing as yet on their record to go by, but the Calendar Book, which thing we have only this year obtained from the Courier Office by paying 5 Rs. to it, to be a guide in our office for all cases,—And if [illegible] it does not choose himself to be found paying any attention to such a valuable and useful thing to every body, it in this case should look quite impossible to think a purvoe in an Office where there is nothing to guide by, or any thing granted yet but the incorrect Calendar, to be answerable for the mistakes of the list of Non-Subscribers as the Honoured Gentleman therein alludes to; I beg to let that Grinder know, that after my making an enquiry at some Offices of the service, this noon I only find the names of Assistant Surgeon's P. Campbell and J. Forrest of the King's Service, were inserted among those of th Company's Non-Subscribers to the Medica Fund, which only mistake would of course compel the Fund again, for the fault of the Calendar framer, to be under the needless expence of printing and circulating a fresh list of Non-Subscribers to the Medical Fund, for that Gentleman's information, which I trust I should be excused for.

I beg to remain
Mr. Editor,
Your's &c. &c.
BAPOO WITTOBA.
Medical Fund Purvoe.

Bombay, *2d August* 1831.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.---Lord Amherst, Royal George Lonach, Triumph, Sesostris and Victoria.
To follow the Lord Amherst, the Oriental.
FROM LIVERPOOL,---Dorothy and Minerva.
FROM CLYDE,---Neptune.

HIGH WATER TABLE,---AUGUST 31ST, 1831.

	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
Wednesday	4 13	4 38
Thursday .....(1st September)	4 58	5 19
Friday	6 02	6 46
Saturday	7 20	7 55
Sunday	8 34	9 13
Monday	9 38	10 04
Tuesday	10 44	11 24

THE REGISTER AND DIRECTORY.

Intending subscribers to the 4th No. of the above work, are respectfully solicited to send in their names, addressed to the Editor, as early as convenient, so that the necessary preparations for ensuring its issue, positively on the 1st January next, may be entered on.

Any suggestions or information, from subscribers or others, as to its improvement, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

*** Domestic Occurrences, that have not appeared in the Courier or Gazette, if forwarded to the Printer, will be inserted in the Register for 1832.

Bombay, August 31st, 1831.

EXCHANGE, &C.

On London, ... at 6 months sight 1-9
Bengal, ... at 30 days ditto, 108 per 100
Madras, ... at 30 ditto, 102¼ ditto.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable Notes 142 B'by. Rs. per 100 Scs.
Unremittable do. 107 ditto.....ditto.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, ...100 per 224 B'by Rs.
German Crowns, ...100 per 215 ditto.

FREIGHTS.

To London.....£7.
Liverpool.....£7.
Clyde,.....£7.
China, ...none.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1831.

The H. Company's Sloop of War *Clive*, will be despatched this day to China, in consequence of orders received from the Supreme Government.

The Calcutta papers received on Sunday, announce the death of Commodore Sir JOHN HAYES on the 3rd of July at the Cocoa-Island. We take the following from the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 9th Instant. "It is with feelings of the deepest regret we have just heard, of the death of that respected and meritorious officer, Commodore Sir JOHN HAYES, who died on his passage to New South Wales. He was proceeding for the benefit of his health. We believe, we only speak the feelings of every individual, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, when we say, that a more zealous, brave, and active officer; a more kind, amiable, and generous disposition never existed; for the long period of three and twenty years, he ably and diligently discharged the duties of Master Attendant; he was nearly fifty years in the Honorable Company's Indian Navy, and in the earlier part of his career, when in command of the Bombay Frigate, frequently distinguished himself, and received many an honorable scar, which obtained for him the warm friendship and confidence of the Marquis of Wellesley; at Java he was equally zealous in the discharge of the duties more immediately confided to his care, and more recently during the Burmese war, his zeal and bravery were equally conspicuous; for his faithful services the honor of Knighthood was ately conferred upon him in the most flattering manner. We believe, there are few individuals, whose loss will be, more deeply felt and re[illegible] numerous circle of friends [illegible]equaintances, than that of Sir John Hayes, whose fond hospitable disposition and bland manners endeared him to all who knew him; to his family, his loss is irreparable."

THE REVD. JAMES GRAY,

LATE CHAPLAIN IN THE H. COMPANY'S SERVICE, BOMBAY.

We have seen several notices in the English and Scotch papers of the death of this respected Individual, and as he was known to many in this Presidency, we cannot refrain from quoting the following just tribute to his memory, from the *North Briton*, of the 6th April;—After announcing his death in Cutch and giving a sketch of his history, it goes on to say, "In announcing the death of this learned and warm-hearted individual, we are restrained from motives of delicacy from indulging in any elaborate eulogy on the memory of a man with whom we have been for many years in habits of the most intimate friendship. But we are sure we shall meet with the most cordial sympathy of an extensive circle of Society in Edinburgh, when we lament his loss as a distinguished scholar, as a man of genius, and of one whose single mindedness and unbounded kindness of nature endeared him to all who are capable of appreciating these rare and interesting qualities. Since he went to India he has been zealously employed in acquiring the native dialect of Cutch, and translating the Scriptures to the various tribes in their own tongue, an object which he pursued with his characteristic enthusiasm. We have received and seen several communications from him on this and other subjects connected with India, which breathed a zeal and benevolence, heightened by the romantic spirit which our departed friend breathed on every object which he pursued. His eminent and excellent qualities merited a better fate than was his lot in his native land, but his later years have been brightened by happier auspices, and had he been spared a few years longer, his fortunes would in some measure have afforded some redress for misfortunes which attend often those, who are more largely endowed with genius and sterling worth than with worldly wisdom."

The Intelligence from CHINA, we have to communicate to day is of the most important and interesting nature. We have already put our readers in possession of the NOTICE issued by the President and Select Committee, which announces the proposed suspension of all intercourse with the Chinese on the 1st of August, and details the acts of the Chinese Government, which they have adopted as the grounds for the line of conduct they are pursuing, and which every one, we think, will admit are more than sufficient. The arrival of the "*Austen*," by which vessel this important news was received in Calcutta, is thus noticed in the Hurkaru. "The same report announced the arrival of the *Austen*, from Macao 2d June, and Anjier 20th ultimo. By this opportunity we have received *Canton Registers* to 23d May, and *Singapore Chronicles* to 7th July, from which we have made copious extracts.

The return of the *Austen* so soon was rather unexpected: it appears that immediately on her arrival at China (21st May,) that vessel and her commander were selcteed by the Supercargoes to convey despatches to the Supreme Government on the subject of an attack which had been made on the Company's factory by the Chinese authorities and other matters, an account of which we publish in a preceding column. Two other packets addressed to the Home Government were forwarded by the *Austen*, one to be landed at Anjier, and the other brought on to Calcutta, to be dispatched to England by the first vessel; probably the *Nandi* will convey the disagreeable intelligence to Leadenhall Street.

The *Austen* received her despatches on the 2d June, landed the one for London at Anjier on the 19th July and next day fell in with the H. C's. sloop of War *Coote*, which ship was bound for New South Wales. [illegible] Captain Hawkins of the I[illegible] modore Sir John Hayes w[illegible] passenger, died at the Coc[illegible] July. The *Coote* had a[illegible] Batavia in order that I[illegible] Ship to Calcutta [illegible] was coming here[illegible] and has arrived.

Captain Pepper [illegible] nature of the dispatc[illegible] alter his voyage and t[illegible] the *Coote*, which the C[illegible] *ten* had landed at Anjier, [illegible] ship was soon expected.

The extracts from the *Canton* [illegible] letter of A BRITISH MERCHANT [illegible] Canton, which we publish in a prece[illegible] lumn, will put our readers in full possession [illegible] the details of the dangers and difficulties which beset our trade with China."

We now collect under the following head, all that has further appeared in the Bengal Papers on this highly important subject.

RUPTURE WITH THE CHINESE.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.—MAY 26.

We regret to announce the interruption of the good understanding, subsisting between the Canton Government and the British Factory, owing to a course of outrageous conduct on the part of the individual, who is, temporarily, at the head of it, during the absence of Governor LE, in suppressing the insurrection of the Hainan mountaineers.

So serious is the rupture considered, that the Select Committee has issued a public notice, that, unless the evils complained of be redressed, or security given against their recurrence, ALL COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE between GREAT BRITAIN and CHINA will be suspended from the FIRST day of AUGUST next. A Circular has been published for general information, explaining the motives of imperious necessity, which have dictated this resolution: of both these documents copies are prefixed.

The grounds of difference have probably a deeper source than may be generally apparent; and, we believe, we but echo the sentiments of many around us, in expressing the opinion that the Chinese would not have ventured on such violent proceedings, were it not from a conviction that the removal of the former committee, by the Court of Directors, would deter their successors from offering opposition to insult and encroachment. Most fortunately for British interests; the firm bearing of the new Committee kept the Chinese in check, for a time; and it was hoped, that it had proved completely successful in averting the evil consequences from which, in the first instance, none were sanguine enough to anticipate that we could escape. But the recoil has at length come, however carefully guarded against, as it certainly has been, by those in charge of the Company's affairs.

The case of the unfortunate WOO-YAY, managing partner of GOW-QUA's Hong, is the first topic adverted to in the Committee's Circular. This innocent man has fallen a victim to the envy of his fellow merchants and the malice of the Governor who gained their object by falsely alleging that he had a traitorous intercourse with the English, the proof of which consisted, in his having procured, for one of them, a sedan chair. He was imprisoned, in November last, was tried for his life, threatened with torture and sentenced to banishment to Ele; but died, on the first of this month, from the rigors of a winter's imprisonment, and mental anxiety, operating on a feeble frame. While the proceedings against him were still pending; while a hope existed of his engaging the Governor's venality in his favour; or that a sense of justice would arrest the iniquitous persecution; it is obvious that any interference or remonstrance on the subject would only have had the effect of increasing the chances against his life, and would be assumed by his enemies as additional evidence of guilt. Now, that persecution has done it's worst, while his fate is held [illegible] as a warning to other merchants against [illegible] with the English, the same motives for silence from an apprehension of possible injury to him no longer exist. And it can require but little consideration to come to the conclusion, that an acquiescence in the impression, which such proceedings must produce on the minds of the Chinese, must be alike injurious to national character and individual interests.

The forcible entry of the company's Factory, which was the immediate occasion of bri[illegible] to light the evil passions th[illegible] it hat bish, re[illegible] by the Chi[illegible] immediately ab[illegible]

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flat, partly dry at low water. This, of course occasioned an encreased deposit of mud front of the Factory, which so obstructed the oach of boats to the bank, that it became ry to push out the quay about forty yards flat. And the enclosing walls, from the to the River, (previously existing,) were over the ground thus saved, with the nction of the authorities. Two years t of the space was nearly laid out as y.

ruction of this was, it seems, the ob- Foo-yuen's incursion. How-qua, ong merchant, with the head Linguist n made their appearance at the Factory, ards, some more of the Hong merchants. f boisterous anger ensued, in which even came in for a share of the Foo-yuen's on for his supineness in tolerating En- encroachment.—"Do you do nothing but nd sleep" he observed "that you suffer things to go on under your eyes? This was r your care, and you should have prevented He than geve orders that the bank of the r should be cut away, and the walls taken down, to reduce the enclosure to the same dimensions as before the fire. The Linguist replied: that he would communicate these orders to the Chief of the Factory, and see them carried into effect. The idea of a reference to the Chief encreased His Excellency's ire beyond all bounds: Fetters were sent for to an adjoining Mandarin house, in which the Linguist was bound. He was threatened with instant decapitation; and then ensued what is already related in the Committee's Circular. In the course of his railing, he is reported to have said: "What does Baynes mean by remaining in China? Why does he not go home? I can see he fears losing his head if he goes to England!" Two foreigners were looking on during a part of the time. Mr. C. Markwick, of the British Hotel, happened to be passing, as the Foo-yuen was leaving the Factory, and was assailed with his Excellency's reproaches on learning that he was a British subject. "How dare you be so troublesome" said he, pointing to the obnoxious enclosure, with angry gestures and a fierce expression of countenance. "Do we not protect you in your commerce, and have we not executed the murderers of the Frenchmen* (alluding to *le Navigateur's* crew) and how is it that you are so ungrateful? If you do not behave better, I will write to the Emperor to send you all away, and prevent your trading with China."

The work of destruction commenced next day, and is, we believe, now completed, by the exertions of about five hundred Chinese labourers, working day and night, when not prevented by the rise of the tide.

The excavated rubbish has been conveyed in boats to about fifty yards off, and, (strange to say) there thrown into the middle of the river, as if to show, that, far from wishing to clear the bed of the river, insult alone was the object in view.

On the 21st instant, the Secretary to the Select Committee arrived in Canton, with Remonstrances to the leading Officers of the Government, which were formally delivered to the Hong merchants in full meeting. He, at the same time, gave up possession of the Company's Premises, by handing over the keys in a sealed cover addressed to the Foo yuen. But the Hong merchants are afraid to present either the one or the other; His Excellency having declared that he will listen to nothing that may be said to him on the subject.

It is difficult to account for this violence of conduct, which is considered, by the Chinese themselves, as outrageous and improper in the highest [illegible]. Some think it is grounded on orders [illegible] Peking, not yet divulged. Possibly, it may have been a scene, got up by the Foo-yuen, to strike terror into the minds of foreigners, and reconcile them, the more readily, to the new regulations of trade, (issued a few days afterwards,) of which a translation will appear in our next. It is impossible for us to conceal that the present rupture is considered by far the most serious that has of late occurred: nor is it easy to foresee how reconciliation can be brought about: unless the tried moderation and superior experience of Governor Le should induce him to disapprove of what has been done, in his absence, by this hot headed deputy. It is to be hoped the orders from Peking are not so imperative as to preclude him from acting on his own judgment, and that he may have discernment to perceive the perilous situation in which recent acts have placed the continuance of the amicable relations between the two countries:—and eventually, the very existence of the trade.

We subjoin the following notices of the Character of the Foo-yuen, received from a correspondent, before he commenced his acts of violence.

"The Deputy Governor, Choo, is greatly admired by the people in Canton, for his devotedness to the welfare of those placed under his care. He disregards all personal comforts, and lives only for the sake of his Imperial master, and the subjects of his Majesty. He has been trained in the school of affliction; is a widower and childless, he has a grandson—but that grandson is insane and Choo now lives for the public."

His conduct in recent acts seems to have been suitable to his education. Brought up in the interior of China with very high notions of his own country, and much ignorance of the rest of the world—suddenly elevated to high authority, and playing the stern patriot and reformer of abuses;—from such a person, tyrannical and silly deeds may be expected.

In the midst of all the violence of this *civilized* magistrate, we think we can perceive some symptoms of a want of nerve: for, on no other principle, can we account for the circumstance of the Governor of a great province being so extremely anxious to forbid the Hong-merchants, on pain of death, from communicating to the parties concerned, (ten or twelve gentlemen, composing the Company's Factory at Macao,) the violent attack which he was about to commit upon their property.

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* It is not quite certain whether this was his meaning. Mr. M. first supposed him to say "Have we not protected you in your wars with the French?"

Postscript.

Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Lindsay has taken the opportunity of the Quang-heep visiting the Company's Garden, to place, in his hands, the documents and keys which the Hong merchants were afraid to present. He is a military officer of some rank, who usually receives petitions at the City Gate.

The Barque "Austen," Capt. Ladd, taken up by the Select Committee to convey intimation of the existing state of affairs, to the Supreme Government of India, will sail on the first of June, having on board, also, a packet for England, to be left at Anjier.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

Sir,—Having just received the *Canton Register* extraordinary of yesterday's date, I cannot permit that it should proceed to Calcutta unaccompanied by some observations which I think the critical state of affairs in China calls for, I regret to find that the grounds of action as well on the part of the Chinese Government, as of the Select Committee; have been drawn into too narrow a compass. Altho' as a British Merchant residing in Canton, I cannot but entertain the conviction, that the indignities offered to our flag and to our commercial representatives have been of a very flagrant description, nevertheless they have been followed up by a code of regulations so restrictive, that the indignities, speaking as a merchant, have become secondary to the injuries which would be inflicted on our commerce, were they to be tamely submitted to at this moment. I would further advocate the necessity of standing out for somewhat more than the mere removal of the new and ruinous propositions which have been handed round to every house in Canton, as if to evince a determination on the part of the Local Government to commit itself as publicly as possible to their enactment. Merchants are not warlike characters and I for one, denounce the idea; but here, we have every thing at stake at the command of an arbitrary and capricious man, and I would resist the idea of again placing British interests in such a posi- [illegible] when they might with safety and [illegible] tion when they might with safety [illegible] mate loss be redeemed in a very brief space of time. The opportunity is not only given by the Local Government, but almost insisted on, nor do I see how we can recur to our former position without placing ourselves even more than ever at it's mercy. Every man on this side the Cape of Good Hope is aware of the degraded situation of foreigners in China, in addition to the restrictions which have been always rigorously maintained, we now find ourselves by the imposition of the new code forbidden to go in or out of our Factories or Houses without a license from a Hong Merchant,—forbidden to employ a native servant, forbidden to converse or hold intercourse with any native but a Hong Merchant, forbidden to employ a European boat for commercial purposes, or any Chinese boat without a license, which it requires a week and often a fortnight to obtain. Every ship is ordered to have a guard of soldiers placed over it, during its remaining at Whampoa, and several other minor hinderances to commerce, subjected to which, no Merchant could pretend to conduct his business. The only means to obviate the present difficulties, is to offer so effectual a resistance, as will bring to the Chinese Government the knowledge, that we are not the degraded creatures they avow foreigners to be in the memorial to the Emperor accompanying this address, but our cause is now in good hands, and the quiet but firm demeanour of the Select Committee augurs well for success of some kind or other which can only be obtained by acting upon our knowledge of the character of the government. I object to the paragraph in the Canton Gazette extraordinary, which points out the supercession of the late committee as the cause of the present acts of the Chinese government, all we know of the Chinese, leads to a contrary conclusion, I do not mean to moot the question of the policy or impolicy of the measures of the Select Committee; or whether the Chinese may not have assumed more on account of the cession finally made by the late committee than its supercession, but the whole history of our intercourse with China evinces a systematic disposition to grind down the characters and interests of foreigners to the dust, and the present measures are only the more violent from the character of the officer who enacts them—of this I am confident that whether this or that committee were at the head of affairs in this country, the same acts would have been committed; nor is there any thing in the judicious conduct, which the present committee has displayed to induce the officers of government to be otherwise than careful in their mode of action; this may not be of much moment to the public, but it is due to the present British representatives in China. I will now only add, that the foreign community, and we in particular are fully convinced of the necessity of the measures which have been adopted either as precautionary or possibly as inducing a temporary sacrifice of property for a great ultimate benefit, nor must I omit to observe as a singular feature in the case that the Chinese public mind is opposed to the acts of the government which greatly strengthens our cause. We are about to draw up some resolutions which will reach India by this opportunity, and evince our more than participation in the feelings of the Select Committee and confidence in their judgment and discretion.

Your obedient Servant,
A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Canton, May 27, 1831.

RESOLUTIONS
of the British Merchants of Canton.

Canton, 30th May, 1831.

The undersigned, British subjects, resident in Canton, having seen the recent acts of aggression committed by the Chinese on the property of the Honorable East India company, and witnessed with deep regret, the cruel treatment and death of an innocent Hong Merchant, on the false charge of traitorous connection with the English; and the Viceroy and Hoppo having now communicated to them a new and objectionable code for the future regulation of the Commerce of Canton, they have unanimously resolved.—

1st. That the statement, published by the President and Select Committee of the grounds upon which they have come to the determination of stopping the trade (should satisfaction for past and security against future aggression not be granted by the Chinese Authorities,) enumerates only a part of the vexatious exactions unceasingly made upon European Commerce in this country.

2d. That the new code of regulations for foreign Commerce, recently submitted to the Emperor for his approval, in place of alleviating, tends materially to aggravate the evils of the arbitrary and obnoxious system under which Commercial intercourse with China has been hitherto, with [illegible] difficulty, carried on. That the mere fact of such Regulations having been promulgated would not produce much impression on the minds of the undersigned, it being well known that the Chinese Authorities issue Laws, which they never mean to enforce; but when this code, now delivered to all the Merchants in Canton, is joined to the fact of the violent entry of the Company's Factory, the demolition of their property, the gratuitous insult offered to the picture of the King of England, and particularly, the refusal of the local Government to receive any remonstrances or address from the Honorable Company's Servants, a deliberate plan to oppress and degrade British subjects is clearly manifested; to endure which, in silence, would prove them deserving of even the insults they are exposed to.

3rd. They therefore feel it their duty to remonstrate with the members of the Chinese Government, and to appeal to their own country, against yielding to the caprice of the local authorities, convinced as they are that for the ultimate benefit and security of commerce it were even better to resort to extreme measures of resistance, than to render the trade, each year more precarious and unproductive by submitting to encreased exactions, national injury, and constantly recurring petty disputes with the provincial Government of Canton.

4th. That the refusal of the local authorities to receive any communication from the President and Select Committee, thus preventing all amicable adjustment of existing differences, renders advisable to adopt the most decisive steps, if Great Britain wish to retain any beneficial commercial intercourse with China, it being apparent from the whole history of foreign intercourse with this Empire, since Captain Waddell, with a single Merchant vessel, in the middle of the seventeenth century, took possession of the BOCCA TIGRIS FORT, till Sir Murray Maxwell, in recent times, silenced the same Fort, by one broad-side from the "Alceste;" that firmness, resistance, and even acts of violence, have always succeeded in producing a spirit of conciliation; while tame submission has only the effect of inducing still further oppression.

5th. They, therefore, desire to express their unequivocal approval of the measures lately adopted by the Select Committee, considering them conducive to the general interests of British Commerce with this country.

W. Jardine.	James Innes.
James Matheson.	P. P. Robinson.
A. P. Boyd.	W. P. Harton.
James H. Rodgers.	C. Fearon.
George Horback.	John C. Whiteman,
James Ilbery	F. Hollingworth.
Auther S. Keating.	John Pemberton,
Alexander Matheson,	J. Wright.
T. C. Beale.	Henry S. Robinson.
A. Grant,	J. Henry.
R. Turner.	

BENGAL HURKARU,—August 10.

A suspension, it not a final end, to the monopoly of the Honourable Company in their commerce with the Chinese Government, appears at length to have taken place in a manner but little expected. The ties of commercial interest, which bound the two parties, have been rent asunder and of the value of the advantages, at which the monopoly has been estimated by our "celestial" friends, it is not difficult to form an opinion, from the multifarious difficulties and annoyances which the Select Committee have had to endure in the management of their trade affairs with Chinese authorities. It is evident that the Committee have not found the Government quite so tractable as their pecuniary and monoplizing spirit would desire. The true secret of the matter is, that that jealous Government saw, or thought it saw, something of a suspicious and dangerous nature lurking in the establishment which the Company has formed for the purpose of facilitating its trade with that country and has come to the determination of being relieved from so unnecessary and useless a concern, at the same time believing, no doubt, that they can sell their export articles with as much profit to one man as to another, among those who appear as purchasers. That the Chinese have viewed the establishment of the Select Committee with a suspicious eye is evident from the fact stated in the "*Notice*," that they have executed the sentence of death upon a Hong Merchant for the alleged offence of a "traiterous connection" with the English. Now they could not have viewed the Hong Merchant as a "traitor" unless on one of the following grounds. He must have been prohibited by his own Government from commercial intercourse with the Committee, or there must have been something in the character, of the Committee, *as viewed by that Government*, which would impress the connection which the Hong Merchant had with it, with a "traitorous" stamp. At least we are left to conjecture that on one or the other of these grounds, the supposed criminal must have fallen, in the absence of express particulars of his trial and condemnation. "The tearing down of the covering from the King of England's picture, which was otherwise treated with *indignity*," is brought forward by the Committee as *one* of "the acts of the Chinese Government," which are to render commercial intercourse *impossible*." It will be difficult to disover what relation His late Majesty's picture may bear towards a trade worth several millions of pounds sterling per annum, to the Honorable East India Company, and equally impracticable to ascertain how acutely His Majesty's sensibilities may be touched by any want of respect on the part of the Chinese towards his predecessor's pictorial semblance. Be this as it may, the Chinese were willing to show that the said pic-

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ture was to them of no importance in the matter of their selling tea. It is by no means to be supposed that they are so blind to their own *commercial interests*, as to commit any acts which would oblige the Committee to relinquish their "commercial intercourse," did they not feel assured that to them a *free trade* will be attended with as many advantages, as to have at least a part of it monopolized by the Company.

By the acts of the Chinese Government brought before the public in the "notice," it is most obviously indicated that a President and Select Committee are not wanted in China for the purposes of trade and commerce. For a year or two past the wheels of the system have moved with difficulty and embarrassment, and are now, broken down, perhaps irreparably, and a necessary consequence, unless the alleged insults, in the opinion of our rulers, form sufficient justification for coercion, will be to leave the commercial field open to the unfettered enterprise of all.

On the whole, the tone and acts of the Chinese Government as presented in the "notice," are high and independent, and apparently of a decisive character. It appears hardly possible that the terms heretofore subsisting between the two parties can be restored by negotiation, or that new terms of a sufficiently advantageous nature can be constructed between them, so as to render a committee of trade important or profitable to the Company.

We now turn to our European Files of Papers received by the "*Majestic*," which extend to the 5th of May.

SATURDAY,—APRIL 30.

ELECTIONS.

CITY OF LONDON.

RESIGNATION OF MR. WARD.

Friday being the day appointed for the election of four members for the City of London, the Guildhall was crowded with liverymen at twelve o'clock. The Lord Mayor and Sheriff Marshall, accompanied by the officers of the corporation, and the candidates, Messrs. Aldermen Wood, Waithman, Thompson, Venables, and Mr. Ward, arrived at one o'clock.

On the appearance of the candidates on the hustings they were loudly cheered, with the exception of Mr. Ward, who was received in rather an uncourteous manner.

The Crier opened the court, and read the usual proclamation.

The Lord Mayor then came forward, and was received with loud cheers. His lordship said, that before any business was proceeded in Mr. Ward was anxious to address the liverymen, and as the corporation of the City of London had already given an example of liberality to the whole country, he trusted that they would listen with attention to Mr. Ward. (Hisses and cheers.) He trusted that before they pronounced any opinion upon Mr. Ward's conduct, they would listen to him. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ward then presented himself, and was received with mixed cheers and hisses. When these had subsided, he proceeded to assure the livery that he did not make his appearance before them on that occasion for the purpose of any thing vexatious. It had been his purpose to come before his late constituents to answer to them for all and every part of his conduct in the execution of that trust which they had confided to his hands. There was nothing that he had ever said in the Commons House of Parliament which he was not prepared to maintain in the place in which he now stood. (Hisses and applause.) He knew well that many of his late constituents quarrelled with the votes he gave on a late occasion; but having given those votes from a firm conviction of their propriety, it was his wish to submit his name as a candidate, to give to his friends, as well as his adversaries, an opportunity of pronouncing their opinion upon the votes he gave on the occasion alluded to; but he was doomed to experience the greatest mortification, for he had recently been informed by his committee that the sense of the livery was so much opposed, not to him personally, but to the opinions he entertained, that it was necessary he should retire from competition on the present occasion. (Cheers.) Believing that to him would belong the responsibility which might attach for his not taking that advice, he yielded to it; at the same time he felt that it was only right he should give the livery the opportunity of expressing their opinion by coming forward as he had done. Under these circumstances, he hoped he might be permitted to say that had given a strong proof of the sincerity of his opinions, when he consented to pay so high a price for them as the loss of the favor of the livery. (Cheers.) At a moment of excitement like the present, he was unwilling to add to what he considered already too great (cries of "No, no,") by offering any arguments in support of the votes he had given; but this he must say, that those two votes (on the Reform bill), though he believed they were the last he should give, yet in after life they would be those on which he should pride himself most. (Applause and disapprobation.) From the beginning to the end of his connexion with the livery, he had been regardless of himself in what he did; and if he had any painful feeling at present, it arose from the fear of giving pain by his present course to those friends who were anxious that he should appear here, and who were determined to support him under all circumstances. He would now in conclusion say, that in parting from the livery he did so without any feeling of ill-will, ill-humour, or disrespect to them; for he assured them that he would carry with him into private, the recollection of that most interesting period of his public life, during which he had the honour of representing the city of London in parliament. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman was then about to retire to the back of the hustings, but some persons near him seemed to suggest that his intention of withdrawing as a candidate was not clearly understood. He again advanced to the front, and said, "Gentlemen, I hope you understand that I now withdraw from the contest." (Cheers, and cries of Bravo.")

The sheriffs now enquired whether, before putting the aldermen in nomination, there was any other candidate, and were answered by cries of "No."

Mr. Alderman Wood then presented himself, and was received with loud cheers. He observed, that this was the seventh time he had come forward as a candidate for the honour of representing that great City in parliament. He had first come before the livery as a reformer, and he thought it most likely that he should now continue a reformer for the rest of his life. (Cheers and laughter.) He was a reformer when few were with him, and it was not probable that he would make any change now that he might say the whole country was with him. Some persons had asked what could reform produce? He answered, the public would soon know that by their pockets. If they had had a reformed parliament thirty years ago, they would not now have that enormous load of debt which was now hanging about them. That debt must be paid, for the public creditor ought to be paid, and national credit kept up; but still there were many means of saving large sums of public money. In one department of civil expenditure alone there had been an increase, since 1792, from 1,200,000*l.* to upwards of 3,000,000*l.* Now he thought there was room for sawing off the 2,000,000*l.*, and there was no doubt that a reformed parliament would do it. (Cheers) Little more remained for him to add, for it was hardly necessary for him to say that he had always voted for economy and retrenchment, and he would continue to vote for retrenchment and reform of every kind. He would now only add, that if they returned him again to parliament, he should be found, as heretofore, attentive to the great commercial and other interests.

Mr. Alderman Waithman next came forward, and was also received with loud cheering. He said he could not but congratulate the livery on the prospect of the success of that great measure which was intended to put down the grossest and most scandalous abuses that had ever been known to exist in a country calling itself free. He congratulated them that, by their strenuous and persevering exertions in their wards and parishes, and in that hall, they had set the noble example which he hoped would be followed in every part of the kingdom. (Cheers.) In any thing that he should address to the meeting, he begged to be understood as not intending to apply it to his late hon. colleague, who had just retired from the contest. For him he entertained as much respect in his private life as any person in that hall, and no man more deserved it in all the relations of private life; but they were met there not to confer private benefits, but to bestow a public trust on public grounds. A patriotic King, by the advice of his excellent ministers, had appealed to his people; that appeal was honestly answered by the city of London, and he was convinced it would be generally throughout the country. In fact, the struggle was now only with the proprietors of rotten boroughs. The House of Commons—that part of it which could be fairly said to represent public opinion—had responded to the voice of the people: more than half the representatives of counties in the kingdom had voted for the bill introduced by his Majesty's ministers. More than two-thirds of the borough-mongers voted against it. This was natural; but the manner in which the voting went, showed the importance of even a single vote, and should teach every man in the country who had a vote, to value his own importance in society, and not to give that vote from motives of private friendship, or from any motives but honest public principle. The worthy alderman then adverted to the absurdity of those who professed what they called moderate reform, and observed, that since 1794, when he came forward as a reformer, he had never heard any plan of reform of any kind brought forward by these "moderate reformers," nor had he heard of their adopting of the plan brought forward by others. To talk of moderate reform was nonsense; the reform which the people asked for, and would have was a full, fair, and free representation in the Commons' House of Parliament. How, he would ask, would they like to take a servant who who was said to be moderately honest; or, to come nearer to the point, how would they like moderate virtue in their wives? (Cheers and laughter.) After pointing out the inconsistency of any of those who signed a petition in favour of reform, and who should vote for those who would oppose the bill, the worthy Alderman went on to point out the necessity of every elector answering the appeal made to him by his Sovereign in dissolving the late parliament, by giving his decided support to those on whom he could rely for an unequivocal support of the great measure. The present was the most important period in the history of the country, not even excepting the great Revolution. It was an appeal to the whole people of England, and he was confident that it would be answered in the true constitutional spirit in which it was made. (Cheers.)

Mr. Alderman Thompson next came forward and was received with loud and repeated cheers. He observed that the immense concourse of his fellow-citizens whom he saw then before him, and the deep interest they seemed to feel in what was passing, showed the high and important character of the proceeding in which they were engaged. They had been told by his hon. friend (Mr. Ward) that they there looked to principles, and not persons. In that he fully concurred, and in his opinion his hon. friend, in adopting the course he had taken, had acted in the manner most respectful to the livery, and most honourable to himself (Cheers.) For his own part, he need not tell the livery that he had supported the bill introduced by Lord John Russell in every stage; and if he should be again returned, he would vote in support of the measure in every stage. (Cheers.) He had at all times been the friend of a popular constituency—he was always of opinion that no man ought to enter the doors of the House of Commons who did not represent a great, populous, and wealthy constituency; and when he saw that the attempt to give representatives to some large, populous, and wealthy towns—when he saw that the attempt to reform the representation of counties in Scotland—proved abortive, he thought the time when some great measure of reform was become absolutely necessary, and must be introduced, was at hand. (Cheers.) It was said that the measure was revolutionary. It was the reverse. It was a measure, the object of which was to place the monarchy on a more firm basis—to place the institutions of the country on their true constitutional ground. To such a measure he would give his most strenuous support.

Mr. Alderman Venables next came forward, and was received with continued cheering. He observed that it would be presumptuous in him to detain the livery from the important duty they were about to perform by any lengthened address on this occasion, but, knowing their great anxiety on the great subject of parliamentary reform, he hastened to state, that if they returned him to parliament he would give his Majesty's ministers his honest, undeviating exertions to carry the Reform bill into a law. (Loud cheers.) He should support it most strenuously to the best of his power, because he felt that it was a measure which would give greater security to the Crown than any which had ever been introduced into parliament. He supported it because he looked upon it as a just, a wise, and a salutary measure. It was just, because it restored to the people of England those rights and privileges which had been so unjustly taken from them, and which were still so unjustly withheld. (Cheers.) It was wise, because it was always wise to be just, and to be just in politics, as well as in every thing else; and it was salutary, because it would unite the King, the people, and the aristocracy in one common effort for the general good. (Cheers.)

The names of the several aldermen were then put to the livery according to their seniority, beginning however with that of the Lord Mayor. His lordship's name was received with loud applause. Several of the aldermen were cheered as their names were put up; others excited loud groans and hisses. Amongst these the names of Aldermen Atkins, C. Smith and Brown, were particularly distinguished in that way. When the name of Sir C. Hunter was put up, the hall rang with one loud burst of laughter, and some cries of "The white horse—the white charger!"

The names of Aldermen Wood, Waithman, Thompson, and Venables, were received with deafening cheers, and the show of hands on each was so great, as apparently to include those of almost every person in the hall. We could see no distinction in the show in any of the four cases.

After the list of Aldermen had been gone through, there were several voices cried out, "Why don't you put up Scales?" (Much laughter.)

The Sheriffs then said that their opinion was, that the election had fallen upon Aldermen Waithman, Thompson, Wood, and Venables; and they therefore declared them duly elected to be the representatives of the Livery of London in the ensuing parliament.

This announciation was received with cheers. When they had subsided, a gentleman on the hustings proposed that the livery should give three cheers for the King and three cheers for the reformers. They were given accordingly with the utmost enthusiasm.

The four successful candidates again presented themselves, and returned thanks for the honor conferred on them.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Lord Mayor, who said that he should indeed be wanting in the best feeling of human nature if he was not deeply sensible of the honour done him by the great meeting of the Livery. He had already stated in a published letter, that, although he had been excited to allow himself to be put in nomination, and although it would be most highly gratifying to him to represent the City of London in parliament, he had declined from his wish to avoid the possibility of causing a division. His lordship then declared that those who led the reformers enemies to the King were themselves its enemies—and he could not help using the language adopted in describing the conduct of those who acted against the cause of the people, that that man had a fool's head and a traitor's heart who would dare to set himself in opposition to the wishes and opinions of the King and the people. (Loud cheering.) His lordship concluded by proposing "The King," with four times four.

Thanks having been voted to the Sheriffs, the meeting separated.

SOUTHWARK.

On Friday morning the election took place at the Town Hall. At nine o'clock Thomas Holmes, Esq. High Bailiff, appeared on the hustings, accompanied by Charles Calvert, Esq. and William Brougham, Esq., the only candidates, who were received with loud cheering. These two gentlemen having been nominated,

Mr. Calvert said, this was the eighth time he had had the honour of addressing the electors of Southwark from these hustings. He was again invited to be their representative, to assist in carrying the great measure of reform; he somewhat regretted they had not some Tory candidate on this occasion, because he should like that party to see with what contempt any person would be treated who ventured to avow his hostility to that measure. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman at considerable length stated his opinions regarding certain measures, and then withdrew amidst shouts of applause.

Mr. Brougham declared it was not a mere electioneering sentence, but he felt sincerely that this was the proudest moment of his life, and he was proud of being second to his hon. friend Mr. Calvert, who was the long and tried friend of the people. (Cheers.) If no other ties bound him to the cause of reform, the example set by his hon. friend would be sufficient. It had been said that he (Mr. B.) was the nominee of the Lord Chancellor; he despised the insinuation; he was the nominee of no man; he came forward as the friend of the electors, and as one of their choice. (Cheers.) If he felt proud at his connexion with the Lord Chancellor, it was because he (the Lord Chancellor) was the friend of the people and that his name was Henry Brougham. (Cheers.) He avowed himself as the true friend of the Reform bill, and if he flinched from his task he would be a traitor to his brother, to the cause of reform, and to the people. (Loud cheers.) Then the same remedy they had lately adopted towards one of their representatives, they would adopt towards him; they would know where to find, and they would know also where to send him—[a cry "To the right about"]—aye, to the right about. He was in hopes the Borough of Southwark would have led the way in this great struggle, but the freemen of Dover had outstripped them; there, in twenty four hours, the nominee of the Lord Warden and his faction was turned off, and a reformer substituted. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman at very great length addressed the electors, during which he was most enthusiastically cheered.

There being no other candidate, the High Bailiff called for a show of hands, which of course was in favour of the above gentlemen, whom he declared to be duly elected.

The members then briefly returned thanks.

GENERAL ILLUMINATION ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The spectacle of universal joy, which the metropolis exhibited on Wednesday night, must have convinced even the most prejudiced advocates reformers that its most respectable and intelligent inhabitants are, to a man, opposed to the continuance of their arrogant domination. The illumination was more general, more tasteful, more magnificent than any which took place during the whole of the revolutionary war; and if it were intended to disappoint the predictions of the Tories, was conducted with a degree of joy and order which will excite in their breasts the bitterest lamentation. With exceptions as few as to be scarcely to deserve notice, every house in London was shining in a blaze of light. After the Mansion-house, the theatres, and some of the banking-houses in the city, the news-paper-offices were particularly conspicuous for the richness of their decorations. In private houses there was such a variety of patriotic devices, and brilliant transparencies, that our columns would be filled if we attempted to describe them; and no words would render the description of them as pleasing to the reader as the view of them was delightful to the spectator, we think, it more advisable to leave them entirely undescribed, than to select any for particular admiration, where all were in intention equally praiseworthy. On the north side of the Thames, Fleet street, and Holborn, in the city, and the Strand and Regent-street, in Westminster, were the most glittering parts of the town; but notwithstanding their greater capabilities for display, none of them equalled in splendour the

(*Continued in the second Sheet.*)